FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

The President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress yesterday the following Special Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May instant, both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the Republics of New Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of affairs in Central America.

These documents relate to questions of the highest importance and interest to the people of the United States.

The narrow isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America, by the facilities it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an object of special consideration to all maritime nations, which has been greatly augmented in modern times by the operations of changes in commercial relations, especially those produced by the general use of steam as a motive power by land and sea. To us, on account of its geographical position and of our political interest as an American State of primary magnitude, that isthmus is of peculiar importance, just as the isthmus of Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the maritime Powers of Europe. But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American isthmus has rendered it of paramount interest to us since the settlement of the Territories of Oregon and Washington and the accession of California to the Union.

Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway, or otherwise, across this isthmus.

We concluded, in the first place, a treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce with the Republic of New Granada, among the conditions of which was a stipulation, on the part of New Granada, guarantying to the United States the right of way or transit across that part of the isthmus which lies in the territory of New Granada, in consideration of which the United States guarantied in respect of the same territory the rights of sovereignty of property of New Granada.

The effect of this treaty was to afford to the people of the United States facilities for at once opening a common road from Chagres to Panama, and for at length constructing a railway in the same direction, to connect regularly with steamships, for the transportation of mails, specie, and passengers, to and fro, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

The United States also endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to obtain from the Mexican Republic the cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the isthmus by Tehuantepec, and that line of communication continues to be an object of solicitude to the people of this Republic.

In the mean time, intervening between the Republic of New Granada and the Mexican Republic, lie the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the severed members of the former Republic of Central America. Here, in the territory of the Central American States, is the narrowest part of the isthmus, and hither, of course, public attention has been directed as the most inviting field for enterprises of inter-oceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, and more especially to the territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramount to that of any European States as was the interest of the United States in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we did not yield in this respect to any suggestions of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage either of communication or of commerce. Opportunities had not been wanting to the United States to procure such advantages by peaceful means and with full and free assent of those who alone had any legitimate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy; just as, even to the present day, we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others as well as our own in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican Republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the political condition of Central America, that a military expedition under the authority of the British Government had landed at San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nicaragua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway across the isthmus within the territories of Nicaragua.

It did not diminish the unwelcomeness to us of this act on the part of Great Britain to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name had even become lost to history, who did not constitute a State capable of territorial sovereignty, either in fact or of right, and all political interest in whom, and in the territory they occupied, Great Britain had previously renounced by successive treaties with Spain when Spain was sovereign to the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish America.

Nevertheless, and injuriously affected as the United States conceived themselves to have been by this act of the British Government and by its occupation about the same time of insular and of continental portions of the territory of the State of Honduras, we remembered the many powerful ties and mutual interests by which Great Britain and the United States are associated, and we proceeded in earnest good faith, and with a sincere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a convention to assure the perfect neutrality of all interoceanic communications across the isthmus, and, as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the absolute independence of the States of Central America and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their own territory as well against Great Britain as against the United States. We supposed we had accomplished that object by the convention of April 19, 1850, which would never have been signed nor ratified on the part of the United States but for the conviction that, in virtue of its provisions, neither Great Britain nor the United States was thereafter to exercise any territorial sovereignty, in fact or in name, in any part of Central America however or whensoever acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the convention—the neutralization of the isthmus—would, of course, become a nullity if either Great Britain or the United States were to continue to hold exclusively islands or mainland of the isthmus, and more especially if, under any claim of protectorship of Indians, either Government were to remain forever sovereign in fact of the Atlantic shores of the three States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

I have already communicated to the two Houses of Congress full information of the protracted and hitherto fruitless efforts which the United States have made to arrange this international question with Great Britain. It is referred to on the present occasion only because of its intimate connexion with the special object now to be brought to the attention of Congress.

The unsettled political condition of some of the Spanish-American Republics has never ceased to be regarded by this Government with solicitude and regret on their own account, while it has been the source of continual embarrassment in our public and private relations with them. In the midst of the violent revolutions and the wars by which they are continually agitated their public authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreigners and to foreign interests within their territory, or even to defend their own soil against individual aggressors, foreign or domestic, the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, therefore, devolves, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the foreign States associated with them in close relations of geographical vicinity or of commercial intercourse.

Such is, more emphatically, the situation of the United States with respect to the Republics of Mexico and of Central America. Notwithstanding, however, the relative remoteness of the European States from America, facts of the same order have not failed to appear conspicuously in their intercourse with Spanish-American Republics. Great Britain has been repeatedly constrained to recur to measures of force for the protection of British interests in those countries. France found it necessary to attack the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and even to debark troops at Vera Cruz, in order to obtain redress of wrongs done to Frenchmen in Mexico.

What is memorable in this respect in the conduct and policy of the United States is, that while it would be as easy for us to annex and absorb new territories from America as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, and while, if done by us, it might be justified as well on the alleged ground of the advantage which would accrue therefrom to the territories annexed and absorbed, yet we have abstained from doing it, in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy; and that while the courageous and self-reliant spirit of our people prompts them to hardy enterprises, and they occasionally yield to the temptation of taking part in the troubles of countries near at hand where they know how potential their influence, moral and material, must be, the American Government has uniformly and steadily resisted all attempts of individuals in the United States to undertake armed aggression against friendly Spanish-American Republics.

While the present incumbent of the Executive office has been in discharge of its duties he has never failed to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land, which the Constitution requires him to execute faithfully; because they are contrary to the policy of the Government, and because to permit them would be a departure from good faith towards those American Republics in amity with us, which are entitled to and will never cease to enjoy, in their calamities the cordial sympathy and in their prosperity the efficient good will of the Government and of the people of the United States.

To say that our laws in that respect are sometimes violated or successfully evaded is only to say what is true of all laws in all countries, but not more so in the United States than in any one whatever of the countries of Europe. Suffice it to repeat that the laws of the United States prohibiting all foreign military enlistments or expeditions within our territory have been executed with impartial good faith, and, so far as the nature of things permits, as well in repression of private persons as of the official agents of other Governments, both of Europe and America.

Among the Central American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence is that of Nicaragua, by reason of its particular position on the isthmus. Citizens of the United States have established in its territory a regular interoceanic transit route, second only in utility and value to the one previously established in New Grenada. The condition of Nicaragua would, it is believed, have been much more prosperous than it has been but for the occupation of its only Atlantic port by a foreign Power, and of the disturbing authority set up and sustained by the same Power in a portion of its territory, by means of which its domestic sovereignty was impaired, its public lands were withheld from settlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandise at San Juan del Norte.

In these circumstances of the political debility of the Republic of Nicaragua, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long-continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome the other or permanently maintain internal tranquillity, one of the contending factions of the Republic invited the assistance and co-operation of a small body of citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence, as it appears, put an end at once to civil war and restored apparent order throughout the territory of Nicaragua, with a new administration, having at its head a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, Don Patricio Rivas, as its provisional President.

It is the established policy of the United States to recognise all Governments without question of their source or their organization, or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a Government *de facto* accepted by the people of the country, and with reserve only of time as to the recognition of revolutionary Governments arising out of the subdivision of parent States with which we are in relations of amity. We do not go behind the fact of a foreign Government exercising actual power to investigate questions of legitimacy; we do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of Government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not; whether insurrection has overthrown existing Government and another has been established in its place according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power. All these matters we leave to the people and public authorities of the particular country to determine; and their determination, whether it be by positive action or by ascertained acquiescence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the legitimacy of the new Government.

During the sixty-seven years which have elapsed since since the establishment of the existing Government of the United States, in all which time this Union has maintained undisturbed domestic tranquillity, we have had occasion to recognise Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe.

It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish-American Republics in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo, and the revolutionary nature of most of these changes, of which the recent series of revolutions in the Mexican Republic is an example, where five successive revolutionary Governments have made their appearance in the course of a few months, and been recognised successively each as the political power of that country by the United States.

When therefore, some time since, a new Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was *in fact* the head of an established Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstance of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and, so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that Republic.

That reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the U. States, was likewise called for by the most imperative special exigencies, which require that this Government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place, a difference has occurred between the Government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into the rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former, and claim protection and redress at the hands of their Government. In the second place, the interoceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their Government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documents communicated show that, while the interoceanic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Granada, involving the sacrifice of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has been dispatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of interoceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single object of interest, external or internal, more important to the United States than the maintenance of the communication, by land and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty.

I have adopted such precautionary measures and have taken such action for the purpose of affording security to the several transit routes of Central America, and to the persons and property of citizens of the United States connected with or using the same, as are within any constitutional power and as existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, that fact will be communicated to Congress, with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Cass made a personal explanation relative to certain correspondence of Mr. Crampton with the British government, denying the accuracy of Mr. Crampton's statement, and declaring that he was "mistaken."

Mr. Sumner of Mass., spoke on Kansas affairs, strongly abolition, of course. On Tuesday, Mr. Cass characterized the speech of Mr. Sumner as most Anti-American in every particular, that he ever heard. Senators Douglas and Mason accused him of being unfit for the association of gentlemen, and entirely destitute of truth. Mr. Sumner replied in a strain of the most severe vulgarity. Great sensation was produced in the galleries, lobbies and body of the House.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

Advices from Kansas to the 14th inst., state that 1000 men have responded to the U. S. Marshal's proclamation, and are encamped at Lawrence and Lecompton, their purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the laws. The Lawrence people have erected breastworks, and given notice that they will resist arrests. They have artillery, and 1500 men armed with Sharpe's rifles. Brown, editor of the abolition paper, was arrested, fleeing from the territory. Reeder has fled, but his capture is considered certain.

Great excitement exists and a battle is anticipated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. May 19, Str J R Grist, with goods for D McNatt, J Kyle, E & L Russell, A C Munroe & Co, Johnson & Rich, S Young, H Parks & Co, Foust & Bro, Henry & Lawrence, J W Bitting, J H Foust, E H Wharton, S J Hinsdale, E Belo, J G Smith, W McIntyre, R Jones, R Mitchell, J & R Gilchrist, Worth & Utley, J Banks.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1856.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, held on the 19th inst., John D. Starr, E. J. Lilly, H. L. Myrover, S. T. Hawley, J. W. Pearce, James Kyle, Jno. W. Powell, Daniel McDiarmid, and Sampson Boon, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Directors on the 21st inst., John D. Starr was re-elected President, W. G. Broadfoot Cashier, W. G. Matthews Teller, Wm. A. Rose Discount Clerk, Alex'r McPherson, Jr., Deposite Clerk.

CANDIDATES.—Maj. Daniel C. McIntyre, of Richmond County, is announced by "the old line Whigs of the lower end of Richmond" as a candidate for the Senate from Richmond and Robeson. See card. Mr. McIntyre ably represented Richmond in the Commons in the session of 1852–53.

Gaston H. Wilder, for the Senate, N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, and M. A. Bledsoe, for the Commons, are the Locofoco Candidates in Wake.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are indebted to a young friend at Chapel Hill for a copy of the very neat Catalogue for 1855–'56. There are 380 students in attendance, viz: Seniors 49, Juniors 82, Sophomores 110, Freshmen 116, Partial Course 9, Law Students 14.

Of these, 265 are from North Carolina; Alabama has 25; Tennessee 23; Mississippi 21; Louisiana, Texas and Virginia 8 each; South Carolina 7; Georgia 4; Florida 3; Arkansas and Iowa 2 each; California, Kentucky, Missouri, and New York 1 each.

The Catalogue indicates a great want of additional accommodations. Less than half of the students find rooms in the College Buildings.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—A Convention of Teachers was held at Goldsborough on the 7th inst. Wm. K. Lane, Esq., presided, and Wm. Robinson acted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. C. H. Wiley, of Guilford, Rev. Z. Graves of Warrenton, John G. Elliot of Wayne, Rev. W. Closs of Salisbury, and J. D. Campbell. The object of the Convention was to promote the cause of Education in North Carolina, to bring teachers together, that they might interchange views and compare experiences. A State Convention is to be held hereafter, and gentlemen are to be appointed to prepare Essays on several subjects to be read at that Convention.

SAD CASUALTY.—On Monday last a young and valuable negro man named Edward, belonging to Augustus W. Steel, Esq., was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at the Cross Creek Lock, at which he was engaged as a laborer. Two other men in the boat were rescued. The body was recovered on Thursday and interred yesterday.

We are indebted to Duncan K. McRae, Esq., Consul at Paris, for Galignani's Messenger of the 30th ult., containing a copy of the Treaty of Paris, and other matters of interest.

FORSYTH COUNTY, as perhaps many of our readers may know, received its name in honor of Col. Forsyth, a North Carolinian, who fell in the war of 1812, on the Canada frontiers. Before he entered the army, the Colonel was in the habit of visiting this place on business, and on one occasion accidentally left his tavern bill unpaid, at the tavern of Mr. S., an old revolutionary patriot. At the commencement of the war of 1812 Mr. Forsyth received the commission of captain of a rifle corps which he raised in his neighborhood. He marched to Canada; was a brave and successful officer, and was several times promoted for gallant and successful engagements with the enemy. For each achievement his former host would give him credit on his books for part of the debt; and when, being Colonel Forsyth, he fell at the head of his troops, which he had so often led on to victory, the patriotic old gentleman finally balanced his account.

THE HERBERT HOMICIDE.—There are some things connected with the killing of a hotel waiter by a member of Congress, which deserve more prominence than we have as yet given to them.

In the first place, the testimony proves that the Congressman is essentially a vulgar blackguard, and as such ought not to have been sent to Congress. He went to his breakfast at the hotel at half past 11 o'clock,—after the latest hour at which breakfast is provided without a special permit from the office; and on being informed by the waiter that such an order must be obtained, he cried out, "Clear out, you d——d Irish son of a b——h." And repeated the same vulgar language to the second waiter who came forward. As might be expected, a man of that stamp had a pistol in his pocket, and resorted to it to protect himself from the assault invited by his unprovoked abuse of the servant, whose menial position ought to have secured him from such an outrage. We repeat, that such a man has no business in Congress. It is true that if he had remained in private life in California, he would quite as probably have killed his man. But then only he and his victim would have suffered; whereas, as a Congressman, he further disgraces the people who sent him and the nation.

Unfortunately, personal character is seldom regarded by the people in electing public officers, and therefore there is no inducement to a public man to behave himself like a gentleman.

In the next place, many of the Northern papers are pronouncing the homicide "an unprovoked murder." It ought to be sufficient for such persons to know, that the Judge who bailed Herbert had no hesitation in declaring that the crime could by no means be made of a higher grade than manslaughter.

Thirdly, those papers are bitterly abusive of M. Dubois, the Dutch Minister, who saw the whole affair, because he declined to go before the examining Court to give testimony in the case. A Foreign Minister is exempt by the Law of Nations from any obligation to appear as a witness, either in a civil or criminal case, and for the good reason, that if called upon at all, he might be required to testify as to State secrets. Therefore he is exempt altogether. After consulting other Ministers, he declined to appear, as requested by the Secretary of State. As there were plenty of other witnesses to the occurrence, we think he might with propriety pursue that course. But he has acted very improperly if he has, as is stated, whilst refusing to testify, talked about the streets of Washington that "it was a clear case of unprovoked murder." The Minister ought either to have given his testimony under oath or held his peace altogether.

Lastly, we may notice the fact that this homicide is made a *party matter* at Washington! The Congressman is a Locofoco, and the Black Republicans and Know Nothings are pursuing him with as much zeal as the Locofocos manifest in his defence.

It is to be hoped that there are some good men in public life at Washington; but most of what the public see of that class of characters is not particularly to their credit.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, has been the occasion for so violent an outbreak of excitement at the North, that many persons at the South are disposed to condemn it as something unjust. They seem to think that the Missouri Compromise was an equitable division of the territory between the two sections, establishing slavery south of 36° 30′, forbidding it north of that line. Such is not the fact.

The Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery north of the line; it allowed the people of the territories south of it *to decide the question for themselves*. The Kansas Bill, carrying out the principle established by the Compromise of 1850, conceded the same right of self decision to people north of the line, and thus established a uniform rule. What can be fairer? Who can doubt that the Kansas Bill is but the *pretext* for an agitation for political purposes which would have found vent whether that Bill had passed or failed?

There are many here, too, who are disposed to attribute the troubles in Kansas territory to a defect in the principle of the Bill which organized it. But there is no ground for such an opinion. Nebraska territory was established by the same Bill, and on precisely the same principles. But there has been no trouble there. The territory is filling up, its people are peaceable and minding their own business, and soon they will be knocking at the door of the Union for admission as a State. Why is this? Nebraska territory, it was well known, was altogether beyond the possibility of being slave, and no organized bands of people were sent into it by societies chartered by the Legislatures of the Northern States. There was a possibility of Kansas becoming a slave State, and, Massachusetts taking the lead, societies were chartered by the free States to prevent such a result by fair means or foul. The people of Missouri, whose property was threatened, naturally, however improperly, resorted to the same policy, and beat them at their own game. That is the history of the trouble. If the North had acted towards Kansas as the South has acted in the case of Nebraska, there would have been no difficulty.

In creating these troubles in Kansas, the State of Massachusetts took the lead. She denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a violation of a solemn compact, and its repealers as traitors to the country, and to the North especially. That it is only a pretext there is further evidence. When Arkansas applied for admission into the Union in 1836, a long debate ensued in which Messrs. Adams and Cushing, the leading Massachusetts representatives, took part. The latter said in the course of his speech:

"It is demanded of us, Do you seek to impose restrictions on Arkansas, in violation of the compromise under which Missouri entered the Union? I might content myself with replying that the State of Massachusetts was not a party to that compromise. She never directly or indirectly assented to it. Most of her Representatives in Congress voted against it. Those of her Representatives who, regarding that compromise in the light of an act of conciliation important to the general interests of the Union, voted for it, were disavowed and denounced at home, and were stigmatized even here, by a Southern member, as over-compliant towards the exactingness of the South."

That is true of the whole North. Few, very few, of its representatives voted for the Compromise. Nearly all who did, disappeared at once and forever from the political world. And every attempt to apply it to other territories has failed on account of the strong and almost unanimous opposition of the North. It was finally done away with *by the North*. For the North, with a majority in both Houses of Congress, is responsible for its repeal; only 12 out of its 32 Senators voting against the repeal.

Such are the facts. One would think that the people of the North would have been delighted at the repeal of this Bill, so odious to them that all its supporters from that section were sacrificed to the excitement which its passage had created.

THE WILMINGTON CELEBRATION.—The Wilmington papers, received this morning, contain interesting accounts of the celebration of the Anniversary of the Wilmington Light Infantry Company as well as of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, on the 20th inst., the Fayetteville Independent Company and the Raleigh Oak City Guards being present by invitation. Three from our Office being with the Independent Company, we cannot put the long accounts in type for to-day's paper, but are compelled to be brief.

The day was a general holiday, citizens and soldiery alike joining in the exercises.

The Raleigh Company, numbering 47, arrived in the cars on Monday night. The Independent Company, 55 in number, in the steamer Flora McDonald, on Tuesday morning. The Journal says that the Guards "presented the appearance of a well drilled body of fine looking men, and was much admired.

Yesterday morning the battalion turned out to receive the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and accompany them down to the intersection of Front and Market Streets, where John A. Baker, Esqr., on behalf of the Light Infantry, tendered a hearty welcome to the visiting soldiers from out sister towns of Fayetteville and Raleigh.

Orderly Sergeant T. J. Robinson responded on behalf of the Fayetteville Company, and Capt. Harrison on behalf of that of Raleigh. We did not enjoy the pleasure of hearing the remarks of any of the gentlemen, on this occasion, but have heard them very highly spoken of.

About ten o'clock, the companies commenced forming on Market street, above and below Second street. The Wilmington Light Infantry, preceeded by the Cornet Band, took up their position on Market above Second; the Oak City Guards next came upon the ground and performed some beautiful evolutions in fine syle. Soon after, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry marched up, presenting a most soldierly appearance and full ranks. The Independent Light Infantry is the oldest company in the State, and one of the oldest in the Union; and, like good wine, it appears to gather strength from age. It is a corps of which our sister town may well be proud.

The Companies then marched to the place selected for Target practice, at Green's Barn below the lower mills; and it really seemed as though half the town had gone with them, at any rate it would have seemed so to any one seeing the display made on the field of contest if not of battle. Some very capital shooting was done all round, but all could not win, and finally the prize remained with our Fayetteville visitors; the medal being awarded to private S. G. Nott, for the best average of three shots. The Company Goblet, shot for by the members of the Wilmington Light Infantry alone, was won by Ensign D. G. White.

The Medal and Goblet were presented from the steps of the Bank of Cape Fear, the first by Adam Empie, Esq., to whom responded James Banks, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Nott and the Fayetteville company generally; the Goblet was presented to Ensign White, by Col. Cantwell, and received by that gentleman in person. This whole matter went off handsomely.

The Companies and invited guests closed the exercises of the day, by a dinner at Brown's Railroad Hotel. The decoration of the dining saloon, draped with flags, and adorned with flowers, was very fine indeed. We give the regular toasts as they have been handed to us. To the toast connecting Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington, as sisters, R. H. Cowan Esq., responded in his usual happy vein. Robert Strange, Esq., was called upon, after that, in honor of the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration had been read, and made a most capital speech. Captain Harrison responded on behalf of the Oak City Guards, B. R. Huske on behalf of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; Seaton Gales, Esq., on behalf of the Press; Captain DeCarteret on behalf of the Independent Guards of Raleigh, who were toasted by a Volunteer, and James Banks, Esqr., from whom something good is always expected, and who never disappoints that expectation, was called upon by numerous volunteer toasts. Lieut. Tucker, Mr. Bryan, and other gentlemen were also called upon and came up to the mark manfully and well. Where everybody did so well, what can be said, or who can particularize? We at least cannot. It was a pleasant occasion, and passed off without anything to mar is harmony.

At an early hour, that is, within a very reasonable hour from the time of sitting down to the table, the companies formed again and marched down town. To-day the companies started down the river on the "Spray," for an excursion to the Bar, Fort Caswell, the Fishing Grounds, etc. We trust they will have "a good time."

Among the toasts were the following:

Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington—Let the sisters walk hand in hand. Their interests are identical, and their harmony will always herald their prosperity.

The Fayetteville Independent Company—Honorable for its years; may it be perpetual in the vigor and spirit of youth.

From the Herald we learn, that—

Besides the three companies mentioned above, there were on parade three others, the German Volunteers, the Rifle Cadets, and the Pioneer Cadets.

Private Nott's shots averaged 3 11-16 inches, and he made the best single shot in his Company.

Ensign White's shots averaged 5¼ inches.

Thos. Howle, of the Oak City Guards, made the best average shot in that Company, 5 1-16 inches.

The Rifle Cadets had a separate target firing for a silver pitcher, which was won by corporal Thomas H. Hansley, average 4¼ inches.

"As soon as it was ascertained that the laurels rested with Fayetteville, there was a very general expression of satisfaction. It was right that this should be so—that the oldest company in the country, with but a single exception, should be the victor in the friendly contest."

On Wednesday morning, the Companies had a dress parade, the Oak City Guards turning out in full winter uniform, (we do not hesitate to say that it is the handsomest military corps we have ever seen,) and finally marched to the wharf and embarked on the steamer Spray for an excursion down the river."

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES.—On Monday last the President returned to the Senate, with his veto, two bills which had passed Congress, one for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other for the removal of the flats in St. Clair river. The President returns them because he regards them as part of a general system of internal improvements, and refers to his Message of 1854, vetoing the River and Harbor bill. The consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday.

THE CRIMINAL WITNESS.

In the spring of '48 I was called to Jackson to attend court, having been engaged to defend a young man accused of robbing the mail. I had a long conference with my client, and he acknowledged to me that on the night when the mail was robbed he had been with a party of dissipated companions over to Topham, and that on returning they met the mail carrier on horseback coming from Jackson. Some of his companions were very drunk, and they proposed to stop the carrier and overhaul his bag. The roads were very muddy at the time, and the coach could not run. My client assured me that he not only had no hand in robbing the mail, but that he tried to dissuade his companions. But they would not listen to him. One of them slipped up behind the carrier and knocked him from his horse. Then they bound and blindfolded him, and having tied him to a tree they took the mail bag, and made off to a neighboring field, where they overhauled it, finding some five hundred dollars in money in various letters. He went with them, but in no way did he have any hand in the crime. Those who did it fled, and as the carrier recognized him in the party, he had been arrested.

The mail bag had been found as well as the letters. Those letters from which money had been taken, were kept, by order of the officers, and duplicates sent to the various persons to whom they were directed. The letters had been given to me for examination, and I had returned them to the prosecuting attorney.

I got through with my private preliminaries about noon, and as the case would not come up before the next day, I went into court to see what was going on. The first case which came up was one of theft, and the prisoner was a young girl, not more than seventeen years of age, Elizabeth Madworth. She was very pretty, and bore that mild, innocent look, which we seldom find in a culprit. She was pale and frightened, and the moment my eyes rested upon her, I pitied her. She had been weeping profusely, for her bosom was wet, but as she found so many eyes upon her, she became too much frightened to weep more.

The complaint against her set forth that she had stolen one hundred dollars from Mrs. Naseby, and as the case went on I found that Mrs. Naseby was her mistress, a wealthy widow, living in town. The poor girl declared her innocence in the most wild terms, and called on God to witness that she would rather die than steal. But circumstances were hard against her. A hundred dollars in bank-notes had been stolen from her mistress's room, and she was the only one who had access there.

At this juncture, while the mistress was upon the witness-stand, a young man came and caught me by the arm. He was a fine looking fellow, and big tears stood in his eyes.

"They tell me you are a good lawyer?" he whispered.

"I am a lawyer," I answered.

"Then—O!—save her! You can certainly do it, for she is innocent."

"Is she your sister?"

"No, sir," he said. "But—but—"

Here he hesitated again.

"Has she no counsel?" I asked.

"None that's good for anything—nobody that'll do anything for her. O, save her, and I'll pay you all I've got. I can't pay you much, but I can raise something."

I reflected for a moment. I cast my eyes towards the prisoner, and she was at that moment looking at me. She caught my eye, and the volume of humble, prayerful entreaty, I read in those large, tearful orbs, resolved me in a moment. In my soul I knew that the girl was innocent; or at least, I firmly believed so—and perhaps I could help her. I arose and went to the girl, and asked her if she wished me to defend her. She said yes. Then I informed the court that I was ready to enter the case, and admitted at once. The loud murmur of satisfaction which ran through the room, quickly told me where the sympathies of the people were.

I asked for a moment's cessation, that I might speak to my client. I went and sat down by her side, and asked her to state to me candidly the whole case. She told me she had never had any trouble before. About two weeks ago, she said, her mistress lost a hundred dollars.

"She missed it from the drawer," the girl told me, "and she asked me about it, but I knew nothing of it. The next thing I knew, Nancy Luther told Mrs. Naseby that she saw me take the money from the drawer—that she watched me through the key-hole. Then they went to my trunk, and they found twenty-five dollars of the missing money there. But O, sir, I never took it—somebody else put that money there!"

I then asked her if she suspected any one.

"I don't know," she said, "who could have done it but Nancy. She has never liked me, because she thought I was treated better than she was. She is the cook, and I was the chambermaid."

She pointed Nancy Luther out to me. She was a stout, bold-faced girl, about two-and-twenty, with a low forehead, small, gray eyes, pug nose and thick lips. I caught her glance at once, as it rested upon the fair young prisoner, and the moment I detected the look of hatred which I read there, I was convinced that she was the rogue.

"Oh! sir, can you help me?" my client asked in a fearful whisper.

"Nancy Luther, did you say that girl's name was?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is there any other girl of that name about this place?"

"No, sir."

"Then rest easy. I'll try hard to save you."

I left the court room, and went to the prosecuting attorney and asked him for the letters I had handed him—the ones that had been stolen from the mail bag. He gave them to me, and having selected one I returned the rest, and told him that I would see that he had the one I kept before night. I then returned to the court room and the case went on.

Mrs. Naseby resumed her testimony. She said she entrusted her room to the prisoner's care, and that no one else had access there, but herself. Then she described the missing money, and closed by telling how she had found twenty-five dollars of it in the prisoner's trunk. She could swear it was the identical money she had lost, it being two tens and one five dollar bill.

"Mrs. Naseby," said I, "when you first missed your money, had you any reason to believe that the prisoner had taken it?"

"No, sir," she answered.

"Had you ever before detected her in dishonesty?"

"No, sir."

"Should you have thought of searching her trunk had not Nancy Luther advised you and informed you?"

"No, sir."

Mrs. Naseby then left the stand, and Nancy Luther took her place. She came up with a bold look, and upon me she cast a defiant glance, as much as to say, "trap me if you can!" She gave evidence as follows:

She said that on the night when the money was stolen, she saw the prisoner going up stairs, and from the manner in which she went up she suspected that all was not right. So she followed her up.

"Elizabeth went in Mrs. Naseby's room and shut the door after her. I stooped down and looked through the key-hole, and saw her at mistress's drawer. I saw her take out the money and put it in her pocket. Then she stooped down to pick up the lamp, and as I saw that she was coming out I hurried away.

Then she told how she informed her mistress of this and proposed to search the girl's trunk.

I called Mrs. Naseby back to the stand.

"You say that no one, save yourself and the prisoner, had access to your rooms?" I said. "Now could Nancy Luther have entered that room if she wished?"

"Certainly, sir. I meant no one else had any right there."

I saw that Mrs. N., though naturally a hard woman, was somewhat moved by poor Elizabeth's misery.

"Could your cook have known, by any means in your knowledge, where your money was?"

"Yes, sir; for she has often come up to my room when I was there, and I have given her money with which to buy provisions of marketmen who happened along with their wagons."

"One more question: Have you known of the prisoner's having had any money since this was stolen?"

"No, sir."

I now called Nancy Luther back, and she began to tremble a little, though her look was as bold and defiant as ever.

"Miss Luther," I said, "why did you not inform your mistress at once of what you had seen, without waiting for her to ask about the lost money?"

"Because I could not make up my mind at once to expose the poor girl," she answered promptly.

"You say you looked through the key-hole, and saw her take the money?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did she put the lamp while she did so?"

"On the bureau."

"In your testimony you said she stooped down when she picked it up. What do you mean by that?"

The girl hesitated, and finally said she didn't mean anything, only that she picked up the lamp.

"Very well," said I. "How long have you been with Mrs. Naseby?"

"Not quite a year, sir."

"How much does she pay a week?"

"A dollar and three quarters."

"Have you taken up any of your pay since you have been there?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Why don't you know?"

"How should I? I've taken it at different times, just as I wanted it, and have kept no account."

"Now if you had any wish to harm the prisoner, couldn't you have raised twenty-five dollars to put in her trunk?"

"No, sir," she replied, with virtuous indignation.

"Then you have not laid up any money since you have been there?"

"No, sir—only what Mrs. Naseby may owe me."

"Then you didn't have twenty-five dollars when you came there?"

"No, sir; and what's more, the money found in the girl's trunk was the money that Mrs. Naseby lost. You might have known that, if you'd only remember what you hear."

This was said very sarcastically, and was intended as a crusher upon the idea that she could have put the money into the prisoner's trunk. However, I was not overcome entirely.

"Will you tell me if you belong in this State?" I asked next.

"I do, sir."

"In what town?"

She hesitated, and for an instant that bold look forsook her. But she finally answered,

"I belong in Somers, Montgomery county."

I next turned to Mrs. Naseby:

"Do you ever take a receipt from your girls when you pay them?" I asked.

"Always," she answered.

"Could you send and get one of them for me?"

"She told the truth, sir, about my payments," Mrs. Naseby said.

"O, I don't doubt it," I replied, "but ocular proof is the proof for the court room. So, if you can, I wish you would procure the receipts."

She said she would willingly go, if the Court said so. The court did say so, and she went. Her dwelling was not far off, and she soon returned, and handed me four receipts, which I took and examined. They were all signed in a strange, straggling hand by the witness.

"Now, Nancy Luther," said I, turning to the witness, and speaking in a quick, startling tone, at the same time looking her sternly in the eye, "please tell the court and jury, and *tell me, too*, where you got the seventy-five dollars you sent to your sister in Somers?"

The witness started as though a volcano had burst at her feet.

She turned pale as death, and every limb shook violently. I waited until the people could see her emotion, and then repeated the question.

"I—never—sent any!" she fairly gasped.

"You did!" I thundered, for I was excited now.

"I—I—didn't," she faintly uttered, grasping the rail for support.

"May it please your honor, and gentlemen of the jury," I said, as soon as I had looked the witness out of countenance, "I came here to defend a youth who had been arrested for robbing the mail, and in my course of preliminary examinations I had access to the letters which had been torn open and rifled of money. When I entered upon this case, and heard the name of this witness pronounced, I went out and got this letter which I now hold, for I remembered to have seen one bearing the signature of Nancy Luther. The letter was taken out of the mail bag, and contained seventy-five dollars; and by looking at the post-mark you will observe it was mailed on the very next day after the money was taken from Mrs. Naseby's drawer. I will read it to you, if you please."

The Court nodded assent, and I read the following, which was without date, save that made by the postmaster's stamp on the outside. I give it here verbatim:

"Sister Dorcas: I send you heer sevente-five dolers, which I want yu to kepe it for me till i cum hum, i cant kepe it here coz ime afraid it will get stole, dont speke wun wurd tu a living sole bout this coz i dont want nobodi to know i have got enny money. yu wont will yu. i am first rate heer, only that gude for nothing snipe of liz madwurth is heer yet—but i hope tu git rid of her now. yu know i rote you bout her. give my luv to awl enquiren friends. this is from your sister till deth.

NANCY LUTHER."

"Now, your honor," I said, as I handed him the letter, and also the receipts, "you will see that the letter is directed to Dorcas Luther, Somers, Montgomery county. And you will also observe that one hand wrote that letter and signed those receipts. It is plain how the hundred dollars was disposed of. Seventy-five were in that letter and sent away for safe keeping, while the remaining twenty-five were placed in the prisoner's trunk, for the purpose of covering the real criminal. Of the tone of the other parts of the letter I leave you to judge. And now, gentlemen of the jury, I leave my case in your hands; only I will thank God, and I know you will also, that an innocent person has been thus strangely saved from ruin and disgrace."

The case was given to the jury immediately following their examination of the letter. They had heard from the witness's own mouth that she had no money of her own, and, without leaving their seats, they returned a verdict of—"Not Guilty."

The youth who had first asked me to defend the prisoner, caught me by the hand, but he could not speak plainly. He simply looked at me through his tears for a moment, and then rushed to the fair prisoner. He seemed to forget where he was, for he flung his arms around her, and she laid her head upon his bosom and wept aloud.

I will not attempt to describe the scene that followed; but if Nancy Luther had not been arrested for the theft, she would have been obliged to seek the protection of the officers; for the excited people would have surely maimed her, if they had done no more.

Next morning, I received a note, handsomely written, in which I was told that the within was but a slight token of gratitude due me for my efforts in behalf of a poor, defenceless, but much loved maiden. It was signed "Several Citizens," and contained one hundred dollars. Shortly afterwards the youth came to pay all the money he could raise. I simply showed him the note I had received, and asked him to keep his hard earnings for his wife, when he got one. He owned he had intended to make Lizzie Madworth his wife very soon.

Next day I succeeded in clearing my other client from conviction of robbing the mail; and made a considerable handle of the fortunate discovery of the letter which had saved an innocent girl on the day before, in my appeal to the jury; and if I made them feel that the finger of Omnipotence was in the work, it was because I sincerely believed that the young man was innocent of all crime, and I am sure they thought so too.

Completion of the Hughes' Printing Telegraph Instrument.—We learn that this wonderful invention is at last completed, and that it will be immediately placed upon the Line between this city and Philadelphia. We are assured, upon good authority, that the machines, so far as it has been possible to test them through a coil of wire 100 miles in length, have realized the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Hughes and his friends, and there appears to be no reason to doubt, but that the invention will speedily work great changes in the telegraph process throughout the world. This invention may be called a Printing Press and Telegraph instrument combined, for it prints all messages in plain Roman capitals, with unerring correctness, and at an almost incredible rate of speed, averaging, in the ordinary despatch of business, from 20,000 to 25,000 letters per hour. The Hughes' instrument clearly demonstrates the practicability of sending and receiving messages in opposite directions over the same wire at the same instant of time, and with the utmost ease, regularity and certainty. It will consequently require but one wire and one operator, at any given point, to send and receive as much business as can be transmitted by the aid of four or five operators, and an equal number of wires under the other systems. Another, equally important, peculiarity connected with the Hughes' invention, is the fact that it will work in very long circuits, and with accuracy in all states of the atmosphere—neither mist, rain nor snow having any perceptible effect upon it. The governing principle of this invention is wholly dissimilar to that of the Morse, House, and all other telegraph instruments, and, consequently, there can be no difficulty on the score of patent, which, we understand, has been sold for about $125,000 or $150,000 to the American Telegraph Company—a new association, having its head quarters in the city, but composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability, residing in different sections of the United States and the British North American Provinces. Peter Cooper, Esq., is the President, and Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., Treasurer.

Jour. of Commerce.

Atmospheric Telegraph.—Mr. Collamer yesterday reported a bill, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, providing means for an experiment with the Atmospheric Telegraph in the conveyance of the mails. The apparatus of Mr. Richardson, in the rotundo, has been an object of curiosity and interest to the numerous visiters at the Capitol during the session. The patient confidence with which the inventor has relied upon Congress seems at length likely to be realized. Truly this is an age of wonders.

National Intelligencer.

Costly Houses.—The Journal of Commerce says that there are at least a dozen dwelling houses, owned by "merchant princes" in that city, costing from $100,000 to $150,000 each—rivaling in magnificence almost any of the royal palaces in Europe, and inferior only in point of magnitude. A small and rather plain (on the outside) house has been recently finished at a cost of $150,000, the interior finishing and decoration being superb.

"In the main entrance, there is a vestibule fitted for the reception of ordinary visitors, and close by, the staircase ascends through an elliptical opening toward a stained glass dome. Immediately beneath the latter, on a massive base, is Kiss's celebrated bronze figure of the Shepherd attacked by a Panther, and among other bronze decorations are duplicates of mantel ornaments possessed by Louis Napoleon. The mirrors are very massive, in curiously wrought frames; the ceilings are arched, in strong relief, with a ground work of water colors, and the prominent points tipped with gold. The walls are to be laid over with satin, in heavy folds. The furniture is in a corresponding style of elegance, and consists, principally, of elaborately carved oak. A number of articles are veneered with oaken crotches, in the most exquisite manner, so as to closely resemble choice varieties of marble. The library case is almost wholly of oak, and has a lofty arched ceiling, ventilated from the top, and surrounded with casts of Tasso, Schiller, Goethe, and other celebrated personages. Other apartments are provided for various amusements, and all are fitted up with a view to secure the greatest possible amount of bodily comfort. Every convenience is provided, on the most liberal scale. One of the principal apartments is still unfurnished, in consequence of the loss of goods in the Pacific. Alexander Saeltzer was the architect and designer for building and furniture.

"Probably the most elegant dwelling in the city is that of M. O. Roberts, reputed to have cost in the neighborhood of $225,000.

"The residence of Moses Taylor is a dwelling fitted up in the most gorgeous style; not less than $54,000 having been expended in four or five of the apartments. One of these were fitted up at a cost of from $25,000 to 30,000. Other dwellings might be mentioned, scarcely inferior."

Land Warrants.—A further decline has taken place in land warrants: 180's are quoted at $1 per acre, and 80's and 160's at $1 05 per acre.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

With that deliberation which the gravity of the question merits, the Administration is still occupied in considering the views of the British government on their Ambassador's participation in the enlistment operations. Our advices from Washington represent the tone of Lord Clarendon's reply to be conciliatory, and other communications have been received professing to give in part the tenor of the document, to the effect that the British government now distinctly disavows the intention of violating our laws or infringing upon our sovereignty. If this is true, it is for the Executive to judge, whether the circumstances now existing require that our disapproval and condemnation of Mr. Crampton's course be marked with the extreme severity of dismissing him. When the withdrawal of the Minister was demanded, war was raging between the most formidable powers on the European continent. The scene of hostilities had become extended to the remotest quarters of the globe. One of the belligerent parties was occupied in untiring exertions to enlist the aid of other nations, and to involve the world in the quarrel, which, it maintained, had been entered into in behalf of civilization and in the cause of liberty and progress. Sardinia had already arrayed herself with the combatants. Austria and Sweden were pledged contingently to take up arms. The most sensitive jealousy was manifested on either side, of any expression of sympathy tending to the encouragement of the other on the part of neutral nations. The comments of the free American press were deprecated, and even resented as a weighty grievance. It was in this condition of affairs that Great Britain undertook her recruiting operations to organize a foreign legion. To America she looked as a rich repository of material for her armies. "The home of the exile, and the refuge of the oppressed," this country had received with open arms those whom complicity with detected conspiracy and suppressed revolution had caused to be proscribed at home; and many a man trained to arms, and some who were qualified to command, were rightly supposed to be among us, laboring to obtain subsistence in unaccustomed, and possibly, therefore, in irksome and distasteful pursuits. It was not unlikely that such would readily respond to inducements that might be offered them to take service in the Crimea. Our government at once saw the danger that existed, lest the drawing of recruits from this supposed prolific source should give offence to the belligerent against whom they were to be employed. It could not prevent individuals from leaving the country to take service in foreign war.

As Mr. Marcy says in his recent correspondence with the Costa Rican Envoy, "it is not within the competency of any liberal government to hold an inquisition into the motives and objects which induce an individual to change his country." But desirous of keeping the country aloof from entanglement in the European struggle, it was stimulated by the Parliamentary enactment of the foreign enlistment bill to watch with jealous eye the course of British emissaries and agents in our midst. It was officially declared that, while the duty of neutrality imposed upon us no obligation, inconsistent with our institutions, of interposing an offensive arbitrary prohibition to the privilege of expatriations, it required of us a scrupulous execution of those stringent laws of the land, which make it highly penal for one person to hire or retain another to enlist in foreign service, or to go beyond the limits of the United States there to be enlisted in such service. The law officers of the government were publicly instructed to suppress all attempts at enlistment, by prosecuting those engaged in them. But in spite of these demonstrations of an earnest determination on the part of the national Executive to vindicate the law and maintain the neutrality of the country, the recruiting enterprise continued to be prosecuted, and it required the most urgent remonstrances, in which specific charges against Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and the British Consuls in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, were preferred to the government they served, before the scheme was definitively abandoned, and this governmeat received from Great British the assurance that it should not be revived. But as the right to revive it was not disavowed, and as the war was still raging, and the exigencies of the English service might again demand unusual measures for re-enforcing an army weakened by privations, disease, and he exhausting casualties of the field, this government felt that something more was due to its dignity and security than the reluctant abstinence of its adversary from actual violation of its laws, and his present withdrawal from encroachments upon its sovereignty.

The public interests, the preservation of peace on which the prosperity of those interests and their very safety depend, seemed to demand of it the exaction of indemnity for the past and a pledge of security for the future. And then it was, that the Cabinet at Washington resolved to make an example of the offenders, and Mr. Buchanan was instructed to ask for their recall. Since this demand was addressed to the British government, circumstances affecting the controversy had essentially changed. The world is no longer convulsed with the clash of arms. The peril against which is behoved us then to guard, of compromitting our neutrality, and of drifting into the contest, has passed away. No imputations are cast upon us, of undue sympathy with the Western powers, by their gigantic and formidable antagonist. There is no present danger that any government will authorize or encourage action of whatever kind in derogation of our laws or of our sovereign rights. A new phase of affairs is presented to the judgment of the Executive, in view of which it is now to be determined, whether the disavowal of an offensive purpose in the past, and of the right to repeat the act complained of in the future, if such disavowal has indeed been distinctly made on behalf of the British government, may not, in the exercise of magnanimity and a friendly disposition, be received as a sufficient satisfaction and ample pledge of security, by the government of the United States.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, we have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Washington correspondent, which if reliable, as we trust it is, puts an end to all apprehension of any serious trouble with Great Britain:

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1856.

"The Administration consider the difficulties with England as practically settled. Mr. Crampton is not to be dismissed. There is no apprehension of any further difficulty.

"Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton have adjusted their contradiction, to their mutual satisfaction.

Commodore Perry's "Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan," compiled from the original notes by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., is to be issued from the press of Messrs. Appleton & Co. in a few days. The work is comprised in one volume, and is illustrated with nearly two hundred steel and wood engravings of notable scenes, maps, &c.

Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver his address on the character of Washington, at Chapel Hill, during the ensuing Fall.

The Military Spirit.—A friend has handed us the following, from which it appears that we are to have another Military Company in Fayetteville. By the by, ought not our State to do something for the encouragement of volunteer Companies? All admit that our Militia system is little better than a farce:

NEW VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

At a meeting of the LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY, held in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock, P. M., 17th May 1856, the following officers were duly elected:

Jno. H. Cook, Captain; W. G. Matthews, 1st Lieut; J. B. Starr, 2nd Lieut; and F. N. Roberts, 3rd Lieut; J. A. Pemberton, Ensign; S. H. Pemberton, Orderly Sergt.; C. E. Leete, 2nd Sergt.; Peter Crow, 3rd Sergt.; B. F. Pearce, 4th Sergt.; and A. W. Fuller, 5th Sergt.; P. A. Wiley, 1st Corporal; W. W. McKenzie, 2nd Corpl.; Charles Arey, 3rd Corpl.; and Geo. Sloan 4th Corpl.; Geo. L. Johnson, Secretary.—*Argus.*

We notice the Oak City Guards on dress parade to day. Every time we see this beautiful Company on parade, the more we admire it, on the score of appearance and discipline, and, the more we see of its members individually, the less are we surprised at their fine appearance and performance collectively. They are worthy to stand by the side of their veteran brethren in arms of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and that is as high praise as can be bestowed upon any Company; and, let us add that our own Volunteers occupy and sustain an honorable position by the side of both.

Yesterday morning the Fayetteville Light Infantry paid a tribute to one of the original members of the Company, and the one who longest survived—Captain Hartman—by firing three rounds over his grave in the Episcopal burying ground. It was a solemn and impressive act, and due to one who had been a good soldier and a good citizen.—*Wil. Journal, 22d.*

Yesterday, our military visiters, with the Wilmington Light Infantry, embarked on the steamer Spray and proceeded on a pleasure excursion down the river.

The boat returned safely to town at about eight o'clock, P. M., landing its 250 passengers without accident, and well pleased with the trip.

At a late hour in the evening, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company left for home in the steamer Flora McDonald, bearing with them the good wishes of their brothers in arms, and of all who witnessed their soldierly bearing during their visit here.

Wil. Herald, 22d.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, held in Charlotte, May 15th inst, T. D. Meares, Esq., of Brunswick, was elected a Director in place of R. H. Cowan, Esq., of this town resigned.

Wilmington Herald.

Accident.—We learn that an accident occurred on the Manchester road yesterday, by which a colored free man was killed. It was foggy at the time. The mail train, it appears, overtook a freight train, and ran into it, smashing up some of the cars, and killing the negro as before stated. If the trains had been running in opposite directions, a very serious catastrophe would have been the result.—*Wil. Herald.*

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Among the odd items given in the annual report of the American Tract Society there is one to the effect that during the past year that institution received not less than $943 10 in broken and counterfeit bills through the contribution box. There is something really singular in the idea of giving counterfeit money for such a purpose, and it is borne out in other matters. Beggars in the streets and hand-organists are said to receive more counterfeit money than any other persons, while we have heard that at one time subscriptions to our leading literary magazines, especially when remitted from the West, contained an almost incredible proportion of worthless "wild cat" currency.

We can understand that a rascal can deliberately issue a forged note and receive value for it; we can also understand that a person, inspired by recklessness or ostentation, could make some of those unusual contributions to a church-box of which buttons, brad-nails, and pieces of tobacco are popularly supposed to constitute the greatest proportion. As for cheating editors, that seems to come "by nature" to an incredibly great number of men; but that a man with any pretence to decency, or who goes to church at all for any other purpose save picking pockets, should give to religion or to the poor a counterfeit note is an anomaly which seems beyond explanation.

We presume that it results from a mixed feeling of theft and carelessness. Many men who would not for the world deliberately pass a counterfeit bill for value received are still adverse to burning one. It looks so much like money, and they respect the original so much that they guard even its likeness. To such men charity and religion occupy about the same inferior relation to practical and worldly benefits as a counterfeit note does to the solid gold coin, and they consequently give the bad for good purposes. "It *may* pass," they argue, "and may do some good; at any rate let it go."

How few there are among those who thus set a bad note adrift who ever reflect on its possible results. It is sure to cause trouble and vexation to some one; it may very possibly prove a cause of imprisonment to the innocent, of suspicion and of temptation to renewed guilt. Like every wicked thought in print, it is capable of indirectly causing endless trouble until it is finally and utterly destroyed. Let the next reader of these lines who gets a counterfeit note in his possession destroy it without delay. Fire is the only means of purifying such money.

Phil. Evening Bulletin.

1856.

SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.
April 19. 97-itf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

REPORT.

The third Annual Report of the President and Directors to the Members of Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company, May 22d, 1856.

(Books balanced 1st May.)

Policies issued since last report 559; whole number issued 1795, covering Property insured amounting to	$3,101,799 00	
Policies expired or cancelled	1,650,057 16	
Amount now insured		1,451,741 84
Am't of Premium Notes, total		469,863 93
Amount Premium Notes expired or cancelled		249,056 22
Amount Premium Notes now on hand		220,807 71
Increase in Premium Notes since last Report		$20,948 38

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance last Report (exclusive of money loaned on interest)	$105 13	
" Premiums received since last report	5,124 54	
" Policies, Surveys and transferred (by Sec'y)	348 50	
" Rents	85 00	
" Interest	8 00	
		$5,671 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid Fire losses, viz.		
Wesley Female College, Murfreesborough	$134 34	
Benj. Huske, (near Fayetteville)	1,000 00	
		$1,134 34
Contingent expenses, viz:		
Salaries	$1,160 00	
Taxes	101 00	
Blanks, advertising, printing, &c.	115 14	
Postage, stationery and fuel	29 93	
		$1,406 07
Loaned on interest secured by pledge of Bank Stock	$2,750 00	
		$5,290 41
Cash balance on hand		$381 06
" in hands of Agents		1,438 96
Balance		$1,820 02

COMPANY'S ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents,	$1820 02
Cash loaned on demand, Bonds on interest,	5000
Note on interest,	80 00
Real Estate, (bringing 13 per cent.)	1800
Rents due,	188 70
	$9,154 72
Premium Notes,	220,807 71
Total assets,	$229,962 43

The Company has had another very successful year's business. Our losses for last two years amounting only to $1134 34, not including the case of Stranghan & Einstein, which is in suit, and our Lawyers are confident of a favorable issue.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY.

Acri mony, defiles the human breast.
Har mony, soothes the soul to rest.
Core mony, words to men addressed.
Testi mony, evidence to attest.
Sancti mony, of holiness possessed.
Patri mony, inheritance bequest.
Matri mony, a state to make you blest.
Ready money, what many love the best.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Edmund F. Lilly *vs.* Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's claim, or Judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

7*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

J. White & Co. *vs.* George W. Wamble.
Original attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiffs' use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

7*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. George W. Wamble.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

John O. Ross vs. Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1856.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—We copy from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce an article on the present aspect of the Enlistment Question, which strikes us as being eminently sensible and judicious. With another and distinct disavowal and apology on the part of Great Britain for having violated our neutrality laws, there is every reason to conclude that our government may properly be satisfied. It will be a display of forbearance and of magnanimity in keeping with the return of peace in Europe, and well calculated to add to and perpetuate the good feeling thence arising.

As to Mr. Crampton, he has in every way deserved dismissal. He has forfeited his claims to respect, and impaired or destroyed his prospect of usefulness to his own government and of acceptability to ours. But if Great Britain is satisfied to retain him in such a position, perhaps it is she only who is the loser—always provided that she prohibits, as she has done, his further violation of our laws. But he cannot long remain here, however our government may, in its regard for the friendly relations of the two countries, tolerate his presence. He will soon either resign or be transferred to some other post. For it cannot be pleasant either to himself or to his countrymen, that he remain at a post in which he has essentially disgraced himself by making statements contradicted by so overwhelming a mass of written and oral testimony. Let him remain, therefore, for a brief space, rather than do any thing to alienate still further two countries bound together by such strong ties of mutual interest.

The President has communicated to Congress the latest correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon in regard to the above subject, in which Mr. Buchanan insists that he was misrepresented by Lord Palmerston, in a speech in Parliament. It does not seem to be of much importance any way, (though Mr. Buchanan probably looks upon its having some effect on the Cincinnati Convention.)

P. S. The National Intelligencer has published Lord Clarendon's last and long despatch. Its friendly and apologetic character may be judged from the following closing paragraphs—leading us to hope, and to believe, that these renewed expressions of good feeling will be reciprocated by our administration, and this difficulty be thus happily terminated:—

"The British Government neither ordered nor contemplated any violation whatever of the laws of the United States, but, on the contrary, issued the most positive and repeated orders that those laws should not be infringed by any persons acting under their authority.

"The undersigned must refer to the offers of satisfaction and to the explanations already made, and to the repeated expression of the sincere regret of her Majesty's Government, if, contrary to their intentions and to their reiterated directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States."

"The Government of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the sovereign rights of the United States had not been respected by her Majesty's Government, and, relying upon evidence deemed to be trustworthy, they believed that that law and those rights had been infringed by British agents. If such had been the case, the Government of the United States would have been entitled to demand and her Majesty's Government would not have hesitated to afford the most ample satisfaction, for no discredit can attach to the frank admission and complete reparation of an unquestionable wrong.

"Her Majesty's Governmnet unequivocally disclaim any intention either to infringe the law, or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States, and the Government of the United States will now for the first time learn that her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and her Majesty's Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati solemnly affirm that they have not committed any of the acts that have been imputed to them. The Government of the United States will now also for the first time have an opportunity of weighing the declarations of four gentlemen of unimpeached honor and integrity against evidence upon which no reliance ought to be placed.

"The undersigned cannot but express the earnest hope of her Majesty's Government that these explanations and assurances may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and effectually remove any misapprehension which may have hitherto existed; and he cannot doubt that such a result will afford as much pleasure to the Government of the United States as to that of her Majesty, by putting an end to a difference which has been deeply regretted by her Majesty's Government; for there are no two countries which are bound by stronger ties or by higher considerations than the United States and Great Britain to maintain unbroken the relations of perfect cordiality and friendship."

THE FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The reader will find in another column the Annual Report of the above Company, showing another year of expanded business and of remarkable exemption from losses; and showing, also, the small expense at which its affairs are managed.

A CIRCUS RIOT.—We learn that a dreadful fight occurred at Pittsborough, Chatham county, about a fortnight ago, between a party of men belonging to Robinson & Eldred's Circus and some citizens of Chatham, in which some of the latter were dreadfully beaten, and one, Mr. Joseph Stone, a very respectable citizen and merchant, so badly that he is since dead. One report states that the Circus men were bailed; another that four of them were in jail.

It is said that the difficulty in this case grew out of the misconduct of a liquor dealer of Chatham, and that the Circus men were not so much to blame as they generally are. But we think it is manifest, from the violence and rowdyism and drunkenness, and dissoluteness, and disease, and kidnapping, which so often mark the progress of these people, that the people should call upon the Legislature to prohibit them from coming into the State at all. The price is too great to pay for a night of vulgar amusement.

RETURN OF THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—Our town presented a very lively appearance on Thursday night last, between 10 o'clock and midnight. Soon after 10, the whistle of the Flora McDonald was heard, taking our people by surprise, as (owing to the telegraph being out of order,) no notice had been received of the time of departure of the Company from Wilmington, and it was not expected that they would be here before Friday morning. In a few minutes, however, the Town House was handsomely illuminated, the Town Bell rung, Rosin brought and set on fire in Person street, and a large crowd assembled to welcome the returning Corps. On reaching Market Square, Maj. Draughon drew up his Company in line across Person Street, where, after three times three cheers had been given, impromptu addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. B. W. Robinson, Maj. J. P. Leonard, W. A. Huske and M. J. McDuffie, Esqs. They were responded to in a neat manner by Major Draughon, testifying to the very general good conduct of the men under his command. Mr. McDuffie, by authority of Messrs. Roberts of the Fayetteville Hotel, invited the Company to a Collation at their House, which was readily accepted, and the whole Company, with a large crowd of citizens, proceeded to the Hotel, where the good things of life, in eating and drinking, were spread before them in profusion, and ample justice was done by the guests. Witticisms flowed as pleasantly as wine, both being most liberally dispensed by the proprietors, especially by the "veritable Charles," who had contributed so greatly to enliven the trip. About 12 o'clock the Company was dismissed, and the crowd soon after retired, highly gratified with the occurrences of the night.

We omitted to mention in its proper place, that Major Leonard, ever alive to the honor of the Company, at the close of his Address presented to the winner of the Wilmington medal, Mr. Nott, a handsome Hickory Cane, which he had prepared for the purpose, and accompanied by appropriate and patriotic sentiments.

On Friday afternoon, the Company paraded and was greeted by a very large assemblage of both sexes at the Female Seminary, where admirable addresses were delivered by Benj. R. Huske, Walter A. Huske, and B. Fuller, Esqs., —the occasion being the presentation to the Ladies of Fayetteville (who have presented to the Company every Flag it has ever had,) of the trophies won under that Flag in the late friendly contest with Wilmington and Raleigh.

By the way, we presume it could not have escaped the observation of the hundreds of Ladies present on that occasion, that the present Flag is getting to be a little the worse for wear. A hint will suffice, if even that be necessary, to stir up their patriotism towards an Association on which so much of their pride and their affection are centered.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 23d, 1856.

At a Civil Meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held this day, the following Resolutions in reference to its recent excursion were offered and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we tender to our fellow-soldiers, the officers and members of the Wilmington Light Infantry Company, our grateful thanks for the cordial welcome extended to us, for their unwearied efforts in contributing to our comfort, making our visit one of unalloyed pleasure, the recollection of which will ever remind us of their courtesy and hospitality.

Resolved, That regarding the Wilmington Light Infantry Company as the representative of the Town of Wilmington upon the occasion of our late visit, we, as the representative of the Town of Fayetteville, with pleasure receive its kind attentions as evidence of the good feeling existing between the sister Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Ordered, That these resolutions be entered upon our Minutes, that a copy be sent to the Secretary of the Wilmington Light Infantry Company, and that they be published.

On motion, it was further

Resolved, That we are under many obligations to Capt. A. P. Hurt, for his polite and gentlemanly deportment towards our Corps while his guest on board the Steamer Flora McDonald.

Ordered, That this resolution be entered on our Minutes, that the Secretary furnish a copy to Capt. A. P. Hurt, and that it be published.

From the Minutes.

WRIGHT HUSKE, Sec'y.

CANDIDATES.—Samuel P. Hill, Esq., Speaker of the last House of Commons, is a candidate for the Senate in Caswell without opposition. Wm. Long and Capt. J. M. Allen are candidates for the Commons. All Locos.

In Bertie,—for the Senate, Jos. B. Cherry. For the Commons, Hon. David Outlaw and P. H. Winston, all Americans.

In Carteret,—for the Senatorial District of Carteret and Jones, W. P. Ward. Commons, L. T. Oglesby, Locos.

D. F. Williamson is the Locofoco candidate for the Commons in Columbus county.

Messrs. D. F. Caldwell and W. A. Coble are candidates for the Commons in Guilford.

ELECTORS.—Gen. Atlas J. Dargan is the American candidate for Elector in the Anson District. R. P. Waring, Esq., is the Democratic candidate.

UNFORTUNATE EDITOR.—The Warrenton News came to us a few days ago containing an obituary notice making in small type 1¼ columns. The News should adopt our plan and charge for all obituaries exceeding ten lines. Not to make money—we had no such object. The design was to put a stop to a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. The plan was successful. Many persons were quite willing for *us* to pay compositors for celebrating the virtues (sometimes imaginary) of deceased relatives or friends of whom we knew nothing. But as we anticipated many were unwilling to relieve us of *that* burden, and therefore preferred, as we do, to rid the public of a bore.

FOREIGN.—The Canada has brought Liverpool papers to the 10th inst. There is not an item of news of general interest.

Liverpool Markets, May 9th.—Cotton—Prices are easy but not quotably lower. There has been a moderate demand, but the market closed unchanged. Sales of the week 45,500 bales, including 12,750 bales to speculators and 4,700 for export.

Stock, including cotton on ship-board, 532,000 bales, of which 381,000 are American.

Breadstuffs had slightly advanced.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—In the Senate, after the abolition speech of Mr. Sumner of Mass., Mr. Douglas charged him with "cool and deliberate malignity," and with having "violated his oath to support the constitution."

Mr. Mason said it would be dishonor to associate with Sumner beyond the walls of the Senate, and pollution to touch his hand. He was utterly incapable of knowing what truth is. He was *non compos mentis*.

Sumner retorted that Douglas was a common scold and a skunk.

Oh what a falling off is there! The once dignified and glorious Senate fallen to that!

ANOTHER AND WORSE SCENE.—Two days after the above discreditable wrangle, the Senate chamber was the scene of a far worse outrage As soon as the Senate adjourned, whilst Mr. Sumner was still in his chair, writing, he was approached by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, a member of the other House from South Carolina, who, accusing him of libelling his State and slandering his grey-headed uncle, Judge Butler, struck Sumner on the head with a large gutta percha cane. Sumner was knocked from his chair to the floor, when the blows were repeated on the head to the number, as differing accounts say, of twelve to fifty. When Brooks's cane was completely broken to pieces, and Sumner insensible and speechless, the beating was discontinued. Some accounts say that no one of the many persons present interfered; another says that "when the attack was made there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, together with Governor Gorman, several officers of the Senate, and some strangers. The attack was so sudden and so unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity whatever to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow given by Mr. Brooks stunned him, and the thick gutta percha stick which was used by Mr. Brooks was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray, and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage. The greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Sumner sank perfectly unconscious to the floor, where he lay bloody and dreadfully bruised till raised by his friends. Mr. Sumner's physicians say his wounds are the most severe flesh ones that they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him. Various opinions on the subject are expressed, many applauding, and some denouncing the assault as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech."

Mr. Brooks appeared before Justice Hollingshead and was held to bail in the sum of $500.

When the Senate met on the next day, (Friday,) Mr. Wilson, of Mass., briefly alluded, in condemnatory terms, to the assault upon Mr. Sumner, yesterday. Mr. Seward offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to investigate all the circumstances connected with the affair.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer were elected said Committee.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, introduced a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the subject of the assault upon Mr. Sumner, by Messrs. Brooks and Keitt as principals, and other members as accessories, with power to send for persons and papers. A point of order was raised, and thereupon a protracted debate ensued.

Mr. Campbell finally modified his preamble by omitting Mr. Keitt's name, and the resolution passed—ayes 87, noes 72.

During the progress of the proceedings, Mr. Brooks exonerated all others from participation in the assault, saying that no one but himself knew beforehand the time and place of the occurrence.

A committee of five was appointed under Mr. Campbell's resolution, consisting of Campbell of Ohio, Allison, Cobb of Georgia, Greenwood and Skinner.

In every view of it, this is a deplorable occurrence. The freedom of debate is wisely guaranteed to members of Congress by the Constitution, which provides that "For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place." This provision is unfortunately often violated, but never, that we remember, in so objectionable a manner as in this case. It would have been bad enough if done in any other place, but unpardonable in the Senate chamber, and disgraceful in the manner of it. It is shockingly unlike the boasted chivalry of South Carolina to attack an unarmed man, seated in his chair, with a big stick, and to beat him about the head after he was down. Sumner had, it is true, outraged every idea of decency and propriety, but this was not the way to punish him.

The effect upon the relations of the North and the South, cannot be otherwise than deplorable. We have the first evidences of this in the following telegraphic despatch:

BOSTON, May 23.

Excitement in Boston.—The attack on Sumner, yesterday, creates great excitement here and throughout the State. The indignation is general and irrespective of party. The first account of the affair, received by telegraph, was read in the House of Representatives yesterday, and caused much excitement. It is not improbable that some public action will be taken. This morning, a rumor that Sumner was dead gained credence, and caused most intense anxiety.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Temple (American) offered an order for the appointment of a joint special committee to consider what action should be taken in reference to the assault upon Senator Sumner. The order was unanimously adopted, and the committee appointed on the part of the House. It was then sent to the Senate for the concurrence of that body.

A public meeting of citizens has been called for this evening to consider the matter.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Mr. Sumner Improving.—Mr. Sumner is better, and will probably be able to resume his seat in the Senate in a few days.

MR. FILLMORE.—The New York Express learns that Mr. Fillmore is now in England, on his return from Russia. He is expected to arrive at New York in June, and his friends are making preparation for a grand reception.

On Friday, the President sent to the Senate a veto of the bill for the improvement of St. Mary's river, Michigan.

No mail North of Raleigh or Warsaw this morning.

LAND GRANTS.—The Washington Union states that the act granting lands to build rail roads in Iowa, which has just passed Congress and received the President's signature, gives 4,320,000 acres. The roads to be built are 1165 miles long.

This is a robbery of the old States on a grand scale. Yet it is only one of several such bills.

The passage of the Iowa law, we observe, has reduced the price of Land Warrants 8 or 10 cents per acre, for the reason that the land offices in that State are necessarily closed against location of warrants. The passage of other similar laws will still further narrow the field for location, and thus still further reduce the price of warrants.

And so the old soldier is wronged, as well as the old States.

COTTON PICKING BY MACHINERY.—A man in Ohio has invented a machine for picking Cotton! The New Orleans Picayune thus describes it:—

"It is of the simplest construction, weighs but six pounds, does the work of five or six hands, and is absolutely an amusement to the negro who works it. Strapping it over his or her shoulder, the operator has but to apply its point or muzzle to the cotton boll, when the latter is seized, carried up through the barrel of the machine, cleared of every particle of trash, finally dropped out at the breech of the instrument into a sack, clean and ready for ginning. The price of the machine is very small, and it is not liable to get out of order."

A very able discussion on Slavery is going forward in the New School General Assembly. So far, it has been conducted with good temper, and with an evident advantage to the conservative side of the question. Dr. Parker of this city, and Dr. Ross of Alabama, spoke at much length, and with great ability, against the extreme views of many Northern men at this day.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CHICAGO, May 21.

The Civil War in Kansas.—Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday, state that Wednesday (the 21st) was fixed for an attack on Lawrence. The reign of terror was complete in the Territory. The Buford company had been furnished by Shannon with United States arms. The Free State men want arms and ammunition. Gov. Robinson was still in Lexington, Missouri. The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer states that a petition was circulating in the border counties praying the immediate removal of Col. Sumner. Mr. Brown, Editor of the Herald of Freedom, writes that a mob had entered his hotel at Kansas city and dragged off a man supposed to be himself, but having discovered their mistake returned and demanded him. The proprietor refused, and a company of Michigan emigrants entered the hotel to protect the occupants, the mob still surrounding the hotel at the close of his letter.

Aid for Walker.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Col. John Allen, of Cuban and Texan celebrity, left this evening on the steamer Sultana for New Orleans, with 150 Kentuckians, destined for Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Another Nicaraguan meeting was held last night. Enthusiasm was high. The Daniel Webster leaves to-morrow with a load of recruits for Walker.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

The activity perceptible in the Spanish squadron at Havana has given rise to rumors which, if true, threaten to involve us in difficulties with respect to Central American affairs, from which we may not escape without being dragged into a war. The Quaker City, which left Havana on the 18th, reached New York about midnight yesterday. The tidings she brings are in the highest degree exciting. It was rumored in Havana that Spain was fitting out two expeditions, one to assist the Costa Ricans against Walker, and the other to blockade Vera Cruz, with orders to bombard that city to enforce a settlement of the claims due by Mexico to the Spanish Government. This double operation has an audacity about it which is scarcely consonant with our pre-conceived notions of Spanish character, and an expedition directed against Central America would scarcely be undertaken in the face of our known aversion to the interposition of foreign powers in the affairs of this Continent, unless assurances have been given of supporting the movement in the event of hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. We shall wait with some anxiety the confirmation of the present rumors, and the revelations to which they will necessarily give rise.—*Balt. Patriot.*

It is said that the passengers to New York, by the ship Matilda from Antwerp, two hundred and sixty-four in number, brought with them in the aggregate about three-quarters of a million of dollars, equal to $2,840 a head.

A man about to be buried alive.—In Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, the funeral services were about being performed on the body of Daniel Stearns, esq., who was supposed to have been dead three days, when a slight warmth was perceptible in the body; restoratives were applied, and he is now recovering.

MARRIED,

At the Dobbin House, Fayetteville, on the 22d inst, by Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. W. C. TROY to Miss LOUISA E., daughter of J. W. Powers, Esq.

In this vicinity, on Sunday evening, 18th inst., by Jas. Evans, Esq., THOS. BURGAMONS to Miss SARAH JANE SANDERSON.

DIED,

At the Clinton Female Institute, on the 4th inst., KATURAH, infant daughter of Luke C. and Charlotte C. Graves, aged 1 year and 10 days.

In Richmond county, 14th inst., Miss CATHARINE RAY, aged about 85 or 86 years. She had been a member of Laurel Hill Church for probably more than half a century, during which time her conduct was orderly and consistent. It was her privilege to retain the exercise of her mental and physical powers, until within a few days of her death. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." "Like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season," she has been gathered to her people in peace, in a good old age, and we hope her spirit now rests with the Saviour in paradise.

J. P. M.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, May 24, Str Magnolia with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Str Rowan, with goods for sundry persons; 25th, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

Banks' Line. May 23 and 26, Strs Scottish Chief and J R Grist, with goods for S J Hinsdale, E H Wharton, W McClane, G Brandt, E L Winslow, E McKinnon, C Harmson & Co, G W Lawrence, Rev P Ryon, Starr & Williams, C T Haigh & Sons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.—Schr. Wm. H. Howard from Washington, N. C. 23.—Brig D B Doane fm Boston; Schrs Adele, Myrover, and John fm New York, H W Gandy fm Norwich, Araminta fm Baltimore, Edward & Samuel fm Hyde. 24.—Brig Denmark fm Philad; Schr A J DeRosset fm N York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 26.

BACON—	11	a 12	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	37½	a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	13½	a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	15	a 00	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1	60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	10½	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9	a 9¾	Flaxseed	1 25	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, pr lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	55 a 60	
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	37½ a 40	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a 40	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	7 00	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	6 50	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	5 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	70	a 75	Crushed	12	a 12½
Wheat	1 00	a 0 00	St. Croix	11	a 12
Oats	45	a 50	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75	a 0 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 11	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD-	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¾	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15	a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change.

Flour—Quite firm; occasional sales ½ above present quotations.

Turpentine—Virgin dip 2 50, Yellow 1 75, Scrape 75; Spirits 30 to 31.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine $3, old virgin 1 80, yellow dip 2 25, hard 1 25. Spirits quiet at 35. No. 1 Rosin 2 50, $3, and $4. Tar 1 25 to 1 30. N. C. Bacon Hams 13½. Corn 58.

At New York, Southern Flour has advanced, $6 50 to $8 50. Southern Corn 57½ to 63, the higher rate for choice Devereux. Middling upland Cotton 10¾. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 39 to 41. Rosin 1 65 to 1 67½.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th day of June next, at the Store of Tristram Bostick, in Richmond County, I will sell to the highest bidder, Ten Shares in the Albemarle Plank Road, belonging to the estate of John Morison, dec'd. Terms, six months' credit.

M. MURCHISON, Adm'r.

May 19. 7*4t

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY

TREAT

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,

Without Surgical Operations.

OFFICE 746 BROADWAY, COR. ASTOR PLACE N. Y.

Certificates from: Ex-Gov. T M. Tucker, Hon. T. Butler King, Judge Alex. Walker, Gen. Narcisso Lopez, Judge F. W. Huling, Col. Maunsel White, Capt. Josiah Sellers, Capt. Wm. Leathers, Thos. E. Bond, M. D., A. S. Baldwin, M. D., W. P. Allison, M. D., J. S. Peacock, M. D.

Permission to refer to: Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. P. Stanton, B. F. Palmer, Inventor of "Palmer's Artificial Leg;" Francis Grice, Naval Constructor, Navy Yard, Phil.; Proprietors of Girard House, Phila.

April 28. 500-10tpd

CASE OF HON. T. BUTLER KING.

From the Sunday (N. Y.) Dispatch.

A LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS BUTLER KING.

IT is not often that the leading men of the country give the weight of their names in favor of any new discovery, no matter how valuable that discovery may be. When they do, it is certainly an evidence that the matter to which they call public attention is at least worth investigation. Just at this time, the following letter, from the Hon. Thos. Butler King to Dr. Samuel Gilbert of this city, will be read with interest, as from its perusal we learn that he himself has just been cured of cancer on the shoulder.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW YORK, April 3, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR—Having recently been under your treatment for the cure of a cancer on my right shoulder, which has been effectually and perfectly removed (without the knife) and cured, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, take leave of you without expressing my deep sense of obligation for your valuable services, and my own perfect confidence in the remedies you apply for the cure of all cancerous affections. During my visits to your office, I have witnessed many cases of the most alarming and obstinate nature, which invariably yielded to your treatment, and the patients, relieved from a loathsome and supposed fatal disease, were restored to health.

In addition to the fee already handed to you, I beg to transmit herewith a ring, which I shall be happy if you will wear as a token of my esteem and regard.

I am, with great respect, your friend and ob't servant,

T. BUTLER KING.

To DR. SAM'L GILBERT, New York.

The gold ring alluded to is a massive diamond ring, containing seven diamonds, and we should judge, from its appearance, that it was worth, at least, $500. This, it must be borne in mind, is a present to the Doctor, in addition to the usual fee, which was also cheerfully paid.

NOTICE.

A FREE Woman in the employment of Calvin Willie and Harrison Clemens, distillers of Turpentine, at the Green Spring near Turnbull in Bladen county, had hired my daughter BETSEY, a very bright mulatto girl, to work a few days. This woman had for a husband a black man, belonging to the Clemens. She took her off with her, as I have been informed, and both went off at the time (about the 2d April) the Clemens removed from the County. I have not heard from her since. These gentlemen must know something about her departure, as the husband of the free woman was their wagoner and they were seen with the wagon. The Messrs. Clemens are requested to inform me if she is still with this free woman and if not what has become of her. Betsey is tall, fifteen years old, likely and straight, and almost white when not exposed to the sun, her eyes are nearly blue, she is rather defective in understanding, and no doubt was enticed to go off by this mulatto woman who was before and at the time of their removal in the employment of the Clemens. Her departure was unexpected and gives me great uneasiness. Betsey is a free girl, my daughter, her father was a colored man, the mother a white woman. What may have become of her I know not. I fear the worst—that she may be ultimately kidnapped and sold as a slave. The Clemens, I hope, will look into the matter and inform me if they know where she is, so that she may return speedily to me and relieve a greatly distressed mother. Her name is BETSEY MCGHEE, and her mother, the subscriber, EDY MCGHEE, residing on Ellis Creek, Bladen County, direct to White Oak Post Office.

her
EDY -|- MCGHEE.
mark.

A. CAIN, J. P.

I Amos Cain, one of the Justices of the Peace for Bladen County saw Edy McGhee make her mark and believe the facts set forth in the above notice are correct.

May 23. 7-2t

FISH! FISH!

50 BBLS. MACKEREL, No. 3, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

May 21. 6-8t

Harpers' Magazine for June, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

LOST.

ON Saturday afternoon, between my residence and Office, a Port Monnaie, containing a small sum of money and several Notes—one note payable to me, for $300, one to Fleet Cooper for about $52, and others not recollected. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. H. Erambert in my absence. JOHN WINSLOW.

May 19th, 1856. 6-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Riley Diggs, Executor of Marshall Diggs
vs.
William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Elizabeth, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, Sarah McAllister, ——— ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Sarah Ann McAllister, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, James C. Vaughn and wife Susanna, Thomas Diggs, Elisha Diggs, William Hailey, Leroy Strickland, Sanford Liles and wife Jincy Ann, Eli M. Liles, Alexander M. Boggan and wife Lydia Ann, Abner Flowers and wife Martha Jane, Elisha D. Liles, Josiah Hailey and wife Edney.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, John Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Eliza, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, ——— ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, Leroy Strickland, William Hailey, James C. Vaughan and wife Susan, and Elisha Diggs, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[7*6

Arthur's AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND FRUIT GROWERS!

ARTHUR'S Patent Air-tight Can, for preserving fresh Fruits and Vegetables for Winter use, was introduced into this market last season by the subscriber, and found to answer the purpose so well, that he has been induced to obtain the exclusive right to manufacture them in this vicinity. This is the most simple and economical vessel for the purpose ever offered to the public. The manner of sealing these Cans is so simple that any housekeeper may use them without the slightest risk of failure. The Cans may be used year after year, with care. Purchasers will be supplied with full directions for putting up Fruit and Tomatoes. Orders from the country are solicited as early as convenient, that the Cans may be ready in time for the Fruit season. A good supply now ready for sale. A circular, containing a description of the Can, with directions for its use, sent by mail to those applying for it. W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Dealer in China, Glass, &c.

May 21, 1856. 6-2w

☞ The Old Line Whigs of the lower end of Richmond would recommend Maj. DAN'L C. McINTYRE as a suitable person to represent the Counties of Robeson and Richmond in the Senate in the next General Assembly.

LAW NOTICE.

THE copartnership lately existing between Robert S. French and Neill A. McLean, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Lumberton, May 19, 1856.

ROBERT S. FRENCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

May 19, 1856. 6-4t

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,

Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

POTASH, in 6 lb. boxes, the best and cheapest article for making Soap. Just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

May 21 6-3t

GRAND DISPLAY!!!

The State of North Carolina CHALLENGED!!!

NOWHERE have you seen—nowhere can you find an assortment of

CLOTHING AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

to compare with the Stock now on exhibition at the

"CITY CLOTHING STORE," WILMINGTON, N. C.

To all who visit the place, we say ☞ Call and see the largest assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, and the Handsomest Store in our State! It's so, Gentlemen, and to attempt a contradiction, would be to deny an acknowledged truth. The establishment, as heretofore, is conducted by

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

who stand "A, 1," in their line of trade.

May 9. 3-4wi

WANTED.

10 SHARES of Cape Fear Bank Stock. Apply, with Cash price, at this Office, by note addressed to "W."

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends and this community that he intends to leave here on the First of July, as usual, to be absent until the first of October.

Persons desiring his professional services will please not delay their calls until the last moment.

P. S.—As I am very much in need of money, those who still owe me will please call and settle, and thus oblige D. W. C. B.

May 3, 1856. 1-6wi

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE undersigned, Commissioners for that purpose, will let the building of a new Bridge over Rockfish, on the Wilmington Road, to the lowest bidder, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of June Court. Plans and specifications may be seen with Mr. Edward W Barge or at J. & T. Waddill's.

JONA. EVANS,
JAS. A. BYRNE,
EDWARD SPEARMAN,
EDWARD W. BARGE,
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

May 21. 6-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.

His Honor, David F. Caldwell, Judge presiding:

IT is ordered by his Honor, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th Monday of June next ensuing, it being the 23d day of the month; and that the Clerk of said Court make advertisement of the same in the several newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

All suitors, witnesses, and others, having business to transact in said Court, are required punctually to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D 1856.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

May 20. 6-tc

GREEN & WEAR,

Watch Makers, Jewellers,

AND

Metallographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.

April 9. 84-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 90-tf

Fresh Spring Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON has just received a large and desirable Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY SILK GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Fig'd Summer Silks; Berages; Tissues; Crape de Paries; Challies; Organdies, plain and in Robe Patterns; Embr'd, Flounced, Col'd and White Evening Dresses. A few Rich Col'd and Black Moir Antique Silks. A large and beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars, Sleeves, French Emb'd **Flirts,** Basques, &c.; Plain and Embr'd Crape Shawls—a few very superior; Embr'd Silk and Lace Mantles, &c.

Hats; Plain Straw and French Lace Bonnets; a few very superior Col'd and White Crape and Silk ditto, of the latest styles.

Particular attention is invited to a large and well assorted stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Men and Boys, made in the LATEST STYLES and WARRANTED WORKMANSHIP.

The above Stock was selected with great care, and embraces every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line. Buyers would do well to call and examine the above Stock before purchasing.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 26. 90-tf

A CARD.

MR. ARCH'D N. McDONALD (late of the firm of Shenwell & McDonald) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he is now doing business with Mr. J. A. Pemberton, where he would be pleased to have them call and see him. Mr. P. has a very desirable stock of Fresh Goods, comprising everything in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress line which he will take great pleasure in exhibiting. ARCH'D N. McDONALD.

March 26. 90-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,

Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barèges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, 4 to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

PLANK ROAD STOCK.

10 SHARES Northern Plank Road Stock, for sale by J. B. FERGUSON.

May 12, 1856. 3tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arundell.

In Duplin County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland County, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow County are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 87-3mpd

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders in this Company will be held in Fayetteville on FRIDAY, 30th MAY. J. H. HALL, Pres't.

May 8. 2-tm

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A

FRESH SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,

in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

April 23. 98-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1859. 96-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

SURVEYING & ENGINEERING.

THOS. A. E. EVANS offers his services to Survey Lands, furnish Plans and Specifications for Bridges, &c. Address him through the Post Office, or apply at the Store of Messrs. S. T. Hawley & Son. Fayetteville, April 14. 94-tf

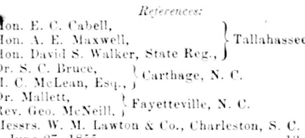
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Dec. 12, 1855. } 13tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8. 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 94-y

National Agricultural Warehouse,

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,

MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,

251 PEARL ST. near Fulton, New York.

JOHN JONES, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and having many years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large and most complete assortment of the above Goods, which he offers for Sale at lower prices than any other House in the trade.

GUANO, BONEDUST, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

March 29. 91-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FREIGHTING
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

UNION LINE.

CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River; is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents in Georgetown.
DAN'L A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.

Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of

DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchan

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership existing between W. F. & E. F. Moore was dissolved on the 1st March, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm will please come forward and make payment: either party is authorised to settle.

W. F. MOORE,
E. F. MOORE.

The above business will be continued by W. F. & J. J. Moore, under the name and style of MOORE & BROTHER.

March 27, 1856. 90-

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28. 99-

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

May 8, 1856. 2-tf

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Examination of Teachers of Common Schools for the County of Richmond, will examine applicants at Rockingham, on the last Saturday of May and the first Saturday of July, August and October. Females will be examined at any time. Applicants unknown to either of the Committee, will be required to present testimonials of good moral character. Those to whom certificates have heretofore been granted will return them to the Committee.

B. B. McKENZIE,
JOHN W. LEAK,
WALTER L. STEELE.
Committee.

May 10, 1856. 5-*3t

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL!

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining House for the passengers going North and South, and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded by a communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with his business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M, immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conwayboro' Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine, and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, and thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS.

Fair Bluff, April 5. 93*2m

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE Have received in part, and during the week shall have in Store, the balance of our ***SECOND STOCK*** of

SPRING GOODS.

Embracing a

LARGE STOCK of DESIRABLE GOODS,

selected personally with much care.

Our old customers and others, are invited to give us a call or send in their orders which we will guarantee to fill to their satisfaction.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

May 5, 1856. 1*4t

C. BLACK

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county. The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 16, 1856. 89*tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington, on Monday, the 3d day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

T. B. CARR, Grand Secretary.

All persons having bills against said Chapter, are requested to forward them to the G. Secretary previous to the meeting.

Wilmington, April 7, 1856. 94-tm

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for conveying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 5tf

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary outbuildings in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and at least be it least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-6t

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MAKEPEACE

March 27, 1856. 91-8m

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

AT Lowest Cash Market price.

Columbian Guano, containing large proportions of neutral PHOSPHATE OF LIME and free PHOSPHORIC ACID, in bags of 160 lbs. each.

Super-Phosphate of Lime in bags of 100 lbs. each, or in barrels as preferred.

ALLEN'S Celebrated

REAPING and MOWING MACHINES

that cannot clog.

Every description of ***Plows*** and ***Agricultural*** and ***Horticultural IMPLEMENTS.***

A full assortment of the choicest **FIELD** and **GARDEN SEEDS.**

R. L. ALLEN,

189 and **191** Water Street, New York.

May 1, 1856. 1-*6tpd

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Caroline, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the tiuber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, in the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of three **hundred per day to the single set** which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal **all perfectly** *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds **what** the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will take the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf